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New Books.

OUR FOREIGN SERVICE; THE "A B C" OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY. By Frederick Van Dyne, LL. M. Publishers: The Lawyers Coöperative Publishing Company. Rochester, New York. 316 pages.

Mr. Van Dyne's work as Assistant Solicitor of the State Department and as Consul has fitted him to deal with our service from the invaluable point of view of inside experience. His book is practical. But besides being practical it has about it an enthusiasm which is quite unexpected in a book of its kind, which is apt to be of a somewhat dry and formal order. It is called the "A B C" of diplomacy. This means that it gives the essentials. It meets the demand of many young men who want to know what our foreign service is and how to prepare themselves for it. The first part of the book is an explanation of the working of the State Department. The duties of the different subordinate officers and bureaus, most of which are quite new to the average reader, are described with some detail. Much of the second part of the book, which is concerned with diplomacy, is necessarily a repetition of matter that is to be found in books on international law, but the information conveyed is brought down to date and is made entertaining by the use of reminiscences drawn from the traditions of our representatives to foreign courts. The third division of the book is the most original and useful contribution to the subject. This is the consular service. Here one finds a manual of duties of a much more varied kind than one would naturally suppose belong to the office of a consul. An exposition is given of our new consular system, which was remodeled by Secretary Root. This part of the book is useful material for a lecturer on international law, as it gives details which are not to be found in the usual standard treatises on this subject. There are short chapters on citizenship and neutralization. The appendix contains examination papers and a list of consular appointments, which ought to be interesting to persons thinking of the diplomatic service as a career, but must of necessity pass certain examinations, now that the consular system is based upon merit rather than preferment.

ATLAS OF EUROPEAN HISTORY. By Earle W. Dow, Junior Professor of History in the University of Michigan. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1907. Cloth, 78 pages.

This small, handy atlas will be useful either to the instructor or the student. The materials for the maps are taken from works of high repute. It covers the whole range of history from the days of ancient Egypt, Assyria, and Persia, to the Europe of the twentieth century. The partition of Africa to 1906, the development of the United States since the Revolution, and the rise of the Spanish republics after the overthrow of the Spanish power in South America are shown. The body of the work is given to the changes in Europe from the Roman Empire on through the Middle Ages, the Reformation and the Napoleonic era, Great Britain included. There are excellent maps of modern Italy and Germany. A complete index enables the reader to locate a state or city anywhere in any important historical period.

THE SOUTH AMERICANS. By Albert Hale. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. 1907. 361 pages.

A genial tone and breadth of view, such as one always delights to find in a traveler, pervade "The South Americans." Mr. Hale's book has a tendency to be a peacemaker. It is dedicated to Secretary Root as one who understands the Latin temperament, and it endeavors to give that temperament its due. The principal countries on the eastern coast of South America, their geographical, racial and political characteristics, are all described. Maps and illustrations help to fix locations and evidences of development, such as harbors and public buildings, in the reader's mind. The closing chapters consider the South American situation as a whole. It is observed by the author that Venezuela, Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina, the subjects of his study, have a common social condition which differentiates them from North America. They all spring from the Latin race and are divided into an aristocratic and a working class, between which a gulf is fixed, and on account of which the North American is put to disadvantage in his business relations with the people. For this reason it is difficult for these countries to assimilate their immigrants, large numbers of whom have come to them, on invitation, from the overcrowded countries of Europe. Two generations have done less to Americanize these immigrants in South America than two years of public school training would do in the United States. The fact that there must be an ever-increasing immigration makes the United States responsible to do everything within its power, both for the sake of overpopulated Europe and young South America, to promote it to the reciprocal benefit of both parties concerned. On the other hand, we should hold strictly to our Monroe Doctrine and not allow any European nations or institutions to get a foothold in South America. We should be vigilant in watching over South American interests until the people there have outgrown revolutions and built up their industries. But it requires of the United States high intelligence and careful discrimination to do its duty of oversight properly. The South American countries will tolerate no boastful patronage or threat of force on our part. To use the words of the author: "We can best prove our helpfulness by reestablishing an ideal of true democracy, by investing money in their abundant enterprises, by sending our capital and our brains, not to exploit them, but to partake of the bounties which nature and man offer there."

THE EXTINCTION OF ARMAMENTS AND WAR. By A. W. Alderson. London: P. S. King & Son, Orchard House, Westminster. 1908. 213 pages.

"The Extinction of Armaments and War" has one novel and central thought to which the writer holds with unflinching persistency. It is that world peace will come when there is a single world language. So long as there are differences in language there will be armaments and wars. Other issues may sometimes be involved in a war than difference of language, but they are comparatively minor in their importance to the question of language. People say that England lost America at the time of the Revolution, but this is not true, because the language of America and England is the same. On the other hand, the English conquered Quebec, but as the French language is spoken in Quebec that province really remains

French. The United States is said to have liberated Cuba from Spain, but this is a mistake, because the language of Cuba remains Spanish. The Spaniard is perfectly at home there and the American is not, because the one can speak the language of the people and the other cannot. Wherever there are two or more languages, even in a single empire or nation, there will be antagonisms. Ireland is opposed to British rule because there are fundamentally two languages in Ireland, the English and the Erse. The different languages spoken in India, in Egypt, and in other countries under the dominion of Great Britain, prevent them from being really British. The British empire proper consists of the Island of Great Britain, Australia, English Canada and the United States. The writer does not suggest that the one world language be Esperanto, as might perhaps be imagined, nor does he recommend that it be English; but, being an Englishman, the presumption is that he would desire to see English adopted as the world language. He believes that his idea applies equally to every country, that it is worth striving for, and that it is "the true and only road to peace."

Whatever merit his suggestion contains,—and it must be admitted that a single world language would not only prevent many misunderstandings, but simplify international administration,—he fails to take note of the solidarity among nations already existing, as shown by the two Hague Conferences, by many international congresses on various subjects, and by recent instances of international visiting. His solution of the problem is lacking in immediate constructive value.

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